

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 29.—Silver, 48 3/4c; Lead, \$3.75@3.85; Spelter, \$7.50@7.90; Copper, \$14.75.

The Ogden Standard

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WEATHER—Tonight and Saturday
Snow; Not Much Change in Temperature.

TEUTON ALLIES BEING RUSHED SOUTH TO RUMANIAN FRONTIER

Austro-German Activities in Galicia and Carpathians Dominate Military Situation in East—Troops Prepare to Meet Any Sudden Move Over the Passes—Both Sides Claiming Successes—Critical Stage in Fighting, Both East and West, Expected Soon—Great Force of Germans in France.

GERMAN TACTICS HAVE COST DEAR PRICE

Violent Artillery Engagements Reported at Various Points—German Attack at Fountains Madame Causes Heavy Losses—Berlin Reports Night Attack on English Provision Stations—British Easily Repulsed—Victories Over Russians in Prussia and South Poland Announced—Turks Marooned on Desert.

Paris, Jan. 29, 2:45 p. m.—January 28 was a day of comparative quiet along the battle line in France, judging from the official announcement given out by the French war office this afternoon. There were artillery engagements, some of them fairly violent, at different places, and one or two infantry encounters are mentioned. Apparently long sections of the line showed no activity whatever. The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war which reads as follows:

"The day of January 28 saw nothing more than local engagements which resulted favorably for us. In Belgium, in the vicinity of Niepoort, our infantry secured a footing on Grande Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of January 27.

"A German aeroplane was brought down by our artillery fire.

Violent Artillery Engagements.

"In the sectors of Ypres, Lens and Arras there were yesterday artillery engagements which at times became fairly violent. Several infantry attacks were undertaken, but at once driven back by our fire. In the sector of Soissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne yesterday saw artillery engagements, but not of great intensity.

"It has been confirmed that the German attack, repulsed by us the night of January 27-28, at Fountains Madame cost the Germans dearly.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there were artillery engagements, our cannon at several points silencing the fire of German batteries and machine gun detachments.

"We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us January 27."

Berlin, Jan. 29, via London, 8:20 p. m.—The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters says:

"In the western theatre—during a night expedition made by one of our squadrons of aeroplanes, the English provision establishments of the fortress of Dunkirk were attacked. Many bombs were dropped.

"An attack made by the enemy in the dunes to the northwest of Niepoort was repulsed. The enemy who penetrated at one place as far as our trenches were repulsed by a night bayonet attack.

"To the south of La Bassee canal the English attempted to recapture positions which we had taken from them, but their attack was easily repulsed.

"Nothing of importance took place on the remainder of the day.

"In the eastern theatre—Russian attacks in the region of Kussen, northeast of Gumbinnen (East Prussia) failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

"In northern Poland there was no change in the situation.

"To the northeast of Bolimow and the east of Loewitz (Central Poland), our troops drove the enemy out of his outpost positions and penetrated into his main positions. The captured trenches with the exception of one small portion of them were retained and adopted by us, notwithstanding a fierce night counter attack."

London, Jan. 29, 12:33 p. m.—With the renewal of offensive operations on the part of the Turks in the Caucasus apparently timed so as to force Russia to send more troops into this field, the Austria-German activities in Galicia and the Carpathians continued to dominate the military situation. The Teuton allies are being pushed further to the south and strung out nearer the Rumanian frontier, in order to meet any sudden movement over the passes from that country.

"The recent fighting in the Carpathians has brought no decisive engagement, both the Austrians and the Russians claiming local successes. It is believed in London, however, that the struggle may be expected soon to enter upon a critical stage, both in the east and in the west. British military observers have expressed the opinion that Germany still is keeping a preponderance of her forces in the western theatre of the war, where the allies should expect another great offensive movement.

"The Germans' tactics of the last few days at various points on the western front seem to have cost them heavily and to have brought them little gain, judging by the official reports given out in Paris and published prominently in London today. It is thought here that the next develop-

ment may be a concentrated blow at some strategic point.

So far as news is concerned, the Turks supposed to be advancing into Egypt are marooned somewhere on the sands of the desert. Not one word has been heard of them since the announcement three days ago of their presence to the eastward of El Kantara and no further clashes with British outposts have been reported.

Austrian Successes Encouraging.

Berlin, Jan. 29, by wireless to Sayville.—The most encouraging war news from the German viewpoint, comes from the Carpathian region where Austrian successes are reported to have been achieved consistently for some time now. The latest feat of the Austrians is said to have been the driving of the Russians from the Nagayak valley.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Russians probably will be compelled soon to evacuate the Galician city of Lemberg, which they have occupied for several months.

From all the theatres of war, comes news of freezing weather which bids fair to continue for some time. The temperature in East Prussia has fallen to 13 degrees above zero. Thus far, however, the cold weather does not appear to have affected military activity.

STAFF REPORT OF FIGHTING

Russians Claim Progress in East Prussia—Encounters Continue Along the Vistula.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVY Success of Czar's Troops at Dukla Pass Important—Enemy Retreats, Leaving Ammunition Behind.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The general staff of the Russian army issued a report on the progress of the fighting today as follows:

"In the country to the north of Tilsit, East Prussia, Russian detachments, January 25, took the offensive and drove back the Germans, destroying the railroad station at Pogege, a few miles north of Tilsit.

"The fighting in the forested country to the north of Pilkalen and Gumbinnen, continues and in certain places we are making progress. Along the rest of the front in East Prussia, January 27, passed quietly except in the country to the northeast of Darkemen. Here the Germans attacked our positions, but they were driven back to their trenches.

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula encounters continue between our advance guards and those of the enemy. On the left bank of the Vistula in the vicinity of Berlimow, Russian troops aided by sappers delivered an attack on the night of January 27 on the trenches of the enemy after having the afternoon of that day successfully counter-mined these trenches. In this same locality, the Germans assumed offensive operations, but without success.

"The artillery duel along the left bank of the Vistula continued January 27. Our efficient shell fire against the position of the enemy silenced several of his batteries and inflicted heavy loss on the Germans in their trenches. This was particularly the case near the village of Jidomitz, where we saw German soldiers carrying numerous dead and wounded from their trenches.

"Galicia: Along the Carpathian front from Dukla pass to the railroad running between Stry and Mounkatch we were engaged January 26 and January 27 with successful results.

Success at Dukla Pass.

"Our success to the southwest of Dukla pass was particularly important. Here our troops, advancing with energy, compelled the enemy January 26 to retreat in great haste, leaving behind them ammunition and other war material. In the vicinity of Tsekhanie, and Dolkhony, we captured on January 27 an earthwork of the enemy and we surrounded a second position close to this first one. Dur-

ing these operations we took a number of prisoners, officers and men. The exact numbers have not yet been determined.

"At certain points along this front the enemy has made particular efforts to assume the offensive but everywhere their endeavors have resulted in failure.

"There has been no change in the situation in Bukovina. Artillery duels and outpost skirmishes continue."

ENGINEER LOSES LIFE IN A FIRE

Kansas City, Jan. 29.—Thomas M. Nall, a construction engineer was suffocated in a burning hotel here today. He was dead when found by firemen. The home address of Mr. Nall could not be ascertained.

When he arrived at the hotel last night he said he had been searching the country over for a daughter he had lost trace of and had just learned she was in Muskogee, Okla., married and wealthy. He said he had been doing engineering work in Panama for three years and while there had heard nothing from his daughter. He has intended starting for Muskogee today to visit her.

WAR BULLETINS

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Europe has turned to the United States for butter. It was learned today Chicago dealers shipped two carloads to England by way of Canada and are negotiating for additional large sales to the warring nations.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Africa, via London, Jan. 29, 9:29 a. m.—A preliminary hearing in the case of Barend Wessels, a member of the South African parliament, who was arrested early in December on a charge of treason, was held here yesterday. According to the evidence he induced 500 burghers to join the rebels. Later the case was adjourned without date and Wessels was held without bail.

Petrograd, Jan. 29, via London, 9:05 a. m.—Russia has informed Persia, according to an announcement made here of her regret that Persia should have become the arena of hostilities. The Turkish incursion into Persia was directed against Russia, it is explained, and Russia was constrained to adopt measures to meet this situation.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 29, 9:11 a. m.—Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, in a study of the Carpathian situation presented today, declares that the Austrians will deliver their main attack on the extreme right wing in West Bukovina, where they hope to halt Rumania. This view of the situation is supported by the concentration in southeastern Hungary of Archduke Joseph's fourth army and the German force of four corps.

Athens, Jan. 29, via London, 8:59 a. m.—Prince George of Serbia is expected to reach Athens tomorrow on his way to the Riviera, where he is going to recuperate from his wounds.

CAPTAIN DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Captain Frank H. Almsworth, awarded a medal by congress for planting the first American flag on Cuban soil after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and for five years inspector of immigration in San Francisco has received notice of dismissal it became known today. The order was based upon charges preferred a year ago in which Almsworth was accused of improper action in excluding and admitting aliens. Almsworth began serving the United States in 1898 as an ensign. He entered the immigration service in New York in 1903.

OHIO PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT

Columbus, O., Jan. 29.—Ohio paid tribute today to the memory of William McKinley on the anniversary of his birth. In the cities especially, the carnation, McKinley's favorite flower, was much in evidence. At Canton the day was observed with memorial ceremonies, which included the decoration of the tomb of the martyr president. The annual McKinley day banquet, attended by many prominent Ohioans was held at Canton last night.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President Wilson and employees at the White House today wore carnations in honor of the seventy-second birthday anniversary of the late President William McKinley. Many of the present White House attaches were at the White House during the McKinley administrations.

DAIRY HERD KILLED BY BUREAU ORDER

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—What was believed to be a case of foot and mouth disease developed at the Herr's Island stock yards today, but as the yards are already quarantined and in process of fumigation it did not affect the situation. The infected cow came from Columbiana, O. A daily herd of eighteen was killed last night near Pittsburg by the federal bureau of animal industry, but no other cases are known.

HERE'S JOHN D., JR., TESTIFYING BEFORE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testifying Monday before industrial relations commission.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testifying before the industrial relations commission in New York Monday, declared that he was in favor of labor organizing, "so long as it is to promote the well-being of the employees, having always due regard for the just interests of the employer and the public." The younger Rockefeller also declared that his father had lost millions of dollars in the Colorado mines, where there was a bloody strike last year.

FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN HAPPY

Orphans of German Soldiers Receive Their Share of American Christmas Gifts.

CHEER UNITED STATES

Warm Clothing, Shoes and Toys With Four Marks Given Each Child.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 29, 12:22 p. m.—Five hundred children of soldiers were made happy on Wednesday by the receipt of their share of the Christmas presents sent to Europe by children of America. This belated Christmas celebration was held in the arena of one of the great enclosed rinks of the German capital.

A pair of shoes, warm clothing and toys were given to each child in a pasteboard box. Through the generosity of Jacques Mayer, an American resident of Berlin, each child received also four marks (\$1) in cash.

Americans Distribute Gifts.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American ambassador, and Mrs. May presided over the distribution of the gifts and were assisted by the Women's Patriotic association and the American women's relief committee. The exercises were attended by representatives of Empress Augusta Victoria and Crown Princess Cecile, the members of the staffs of the American embassy and the American consulate and many prominent Germans.

Joseph C. Grew, secretary of the American embassy, speaking for Ambassador Gerard, conveyed the greetings of the American children to the German children. A reply was made by Herr Plaszke, a privy councillor, who closed his remarks by leading a cheer for the United States and the American children.

RUSSIA DENIES VIENNA STATEMENT

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung has published an article which alleges that Russia has discussed the possibility of concluding a separate peace with Austria-Hungary, based on the cessation of eastern Galicia by Austria-Hungary and Russia's consent that Serbia be incorporated in the dual monarchy.

The Russian semi-official news agency has issued a categorical denial of this rumor. It is described as utterly without foundation and circulated by the newspapers of Austria with ulterior motives.

U. S. CRUISER LANDS REFUGEE

Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 29, via London, 4:55 p. m.—The American cruiser Tennessee, which for some weeks past has been engaged in bringing refugees from Asia Minor to Egypt, has up to the present time, landed no fewer than 8000 Syrian refugees at Alexandria. Twelve hundred more

are expected when the cruiser comes in tomorrow.

Four thousand of the refugees now here are destitute. At least two thirds of them are of Russian nationality. The local government is dealing temporarily with the problem of housing, clothing and feeding these people. Nevertheless, many of the children are scantily clad and further relief measures are urgently needed.

NEW MOVEMENT OF EDUCATORS

New York, Jan. 29.—To counteract "influences of lying, hatred and murder," the European war, which they assert are molding the lives of American school children, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and President David Starr Jordan of the National Education association, and Richard M. Lattin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an announcement made public today tell of the beginning of a movement of educators to enlist the school children of the country in relief work for home and foreign needs.

"In many of our schools we even forbid all discussion of the war," says the announcement. "We cannot, however, hide this war from our children nor keep its destructive influences from their lives."

"With a nation-wide relief movement of our children we can turn their minds from destructive murder to helpful living and build on the terrible need the strongest, most helpful race of men and women the world has ever known."

The scheme announced is that each child earn or make what he gives, or give from what he has, that he may feel he has worked or sacrificed to help. The fund is to be known as "The Children of America's Fund."

One-half the fund is to be used to relieve the local suffering and will be distributed through some charities. The other half will be distributed to the sufferers in Europe by the national committee.

CLUB PLANS ENTERTAINMENT.

Brigham City, Jan. 28.—Preparations by the Boxelder Commercial club for its annual show have been begun, and the promoters have decided to stage an opera this season and have selected "A Nautical Knot" or "The Belle of Barnstapool," by Maud E. Ireh and W. Rhyes Herbert of New York, from whom the contract rights to produce the opera were secured.

It is the intention of the club to have the play ready for presentation early in March.

BACK FROM TRIP TO MEXICO.

Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 28.—James J. Elmer returned yesterday from northern Mexico where he has been for several months, and relates many interesting stories in regard to the skirmishes there. He was employed as an engineer, but thinks affairs are far from settled. He is well known here, having lived here for years before going south.

YUMA GONSOUS DENIED PERMIT.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Garrison has refused the Free Masons of Yuma, Ariz., permission to place a memorial tablet in Washington monument as a regulation adopted in 1907 limits such permits to sovereign states of the Union and foreign countries.

PITCHER RUELBACH RELEASED.

New York, Jan. 29.—Pitcher Edward Reulbach was unconditionally released today by the Brooklyn National League club. Reulbach came from the Chicago club to Brooklyn during the season of 1913.

DR. C. W. ELIOT IS A WITNESS

Tells Commissioners That Rockefeller Donations Have Had a Good Influence.

MILLION FOR HARVARD

Uniform Minimum Wage Schedules and Working Hours a Bad Thing.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Rockefeller donations to educational institutions have influenced the policies of presidents of universities and colleges in many instances, but the influence has always been good, said Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, today, at the Federal industrial commission's inquiry into philanthropic foundations and the causes of social unrest.

The donations to which he referred were made by the general education board, Dr. Eliot said. As an instance he cited John D. Rockefeller's offer in 1908 to furnish one million dollars to Harvard university if the university would raise \$875,000 additional.

This was before Dr. Eliot became a member of the board of managers of the general education board. The witness said he applied to the elder Mr. Rockefeller for aid in the maintenance of new buildings erected for the medical school of Harvard university. Starr J. Murphy of Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff, made an investigation of the buildings and the financial condition of the university, the witness said. Afterwards Dr. Eliot called upon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and was told that Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., was willing to donate a million dollars, conditional upon the university's raising \$875,000.

Dr. Eliot said he had not hoped to obtain as large a sum.

Dr. Eliot said that he was connected with the general education board and other philanthropic foundations established by Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller. He thought the practices of interlocking the directorates of such foundations was a good one.

He thought that the general education board had given \$200,000,000 to education since 1902.

Stockholders in a corporation, Dr. Eliot testified, were not responsible for labor conditions, he thought, unless their attention was called forcibly to some particular wrong.

Dr. Eliot said he believed that legislation providing for uniform minimum wage schedules and working hours was a bad thing. "Conditions are different in all industries," he said. "What would be good for one body of workers would be bad for another."

One reason why workers found it so hard to make their wages go as far as they should, Dr. Eliot declared, was because they bought and ate too much meat.

Only One Restriction.

In no case where the general education board had made a donation, so far as the witness knew, had the board investigated the methods of a university, college or school, or its curriculum. There was only one condition attached to the board's endowments; that condition was that no part of the money should be spent in teaching theology. The board made this condition, Dr. Eliot said, because it did not care to be placed in the light of assisting or supporting any sect or religion.

Dr. Eliot said he believed in organized labor but did not believe in the closed shop. Personally, he favored placing labor representatives on boards of directors.

Too Much Money a Misfortune.

To be possessed of \$100,000,000 was a grave misfortune, Dr. Eliot said. He added that if he possessed that sum he would try to get rid of it. He did not believe with Dr. John H. Holmes, that the government could best turn the money back to the people. Governments were not always wise, he asserted, in the use of funds such as the Rockefeller foundation could best take care of the money by giving the people education and bettering their condition.

He did not think the great foundations a menace. On the contrary he believed that they were of benefit to all mankind.

Rockefeller Boards Admirable.

The Rockefeller boards and foundations, he thought, constituted the most admirable system of benefiting humanity the world has ever known.

Industrial peace can never come, he declared, so long as both labor and capital employ the "methods of fight," they are using now. The panacea was "industrial democracy and publicity."

BERLIN SURE THAT BRITISH LOST SHIP

Berlin, Jan. 29, (by wireless to Sayville).—A telegram was received in Berlin today from Wilhelmshafen written by a member of the crew on the German armored cruiser Bluecher, sunk in the North sea battle on Sunday, in which the sailor reports that he was rescued by German vessels. This gives rise to the hope in German naval quarters that more members of the Bluecher's crew may have been similarly picked up.

The Berlin newspapers publish the English reports of the sea battle, but at the same time reassert their confidence that time will show that the British lost one or more ships in the engagement.

GEN. CARRANZA AGAIN IN POWER

First Chief Expected to Re-establish His Government Soon in Mexico City.

ORDER IS RESTORED

Villa Planning New Republic With Seat of Government in the North.

Mexico City, Jan. 29.—The capital today is again in the hands of the forces of General Carranza, who, while acting as the provisional president of the government, was forced to leave Mexico City early in November under the threat of the advancing troops of Generals Villa and Zapata who disagreed with his policies. The new authorities have re-established order and a general feeling of confidence prevails.

It has been established that the shooting, which occurred in the main plaza, before the national palace, when General Alvaro Obregon, at the head of the Carranza forces, reached that place yesterday afternoon, was done by snipers who were hidden on the roof of the cathedral.

General Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the constitutionalists, will, according to Vera Cruz advice, return to the capital immediately and it is probable that he will re-establish his government there in the near future. This is the second time that General Carranza has been in power in the Mexican capital. He first entered the place on August 20 last, following the retirement of General Victoriano Huerta, having the entire constitutionalist force as his support.

For a time peace reigned and then an old dispute between Carranza and General Francisco Villa, the chief military leader of the constitutionalists was revived. Officially it was said that the difficulty arose from questions of policy but the Carranza followers laid it to the alleged ambition of Villa to assume the reins of government.

Villa Was Popular.

General Villa as the day continued, finally issued an ultimatum that Carranza must retire and a convention of all the revolutionary chiefs was called to meet at Aguas Calientes on October 10 to decide upon the best way in the establishment of a government. The majority sentiment favored Villa and Carranza was asked to resign but he refused to give up control of the government. Early in November the convention proclaimed General Eulalio Gutierrez, provisional president of the republic and Villa took steps to install him in office. Villa began a march on the capital but before he reached there, Carranza, seeing he was outnumbered left Mexico City taking his forces toward Vera Cruz which he occupied when the Americans evacuated the place on November 23.

Gutierrez Feared Villa.

Since then Gutierrez, himself, has fled, owing, it is said, to fear of Villa. He was succeeded by Roque Gonzalez Garza, who left the capital January 27, on the approach of General Obregon and the Carranza forces. General Villa, having previously marched to the north with his troops, General Gutierrez's reasons for abandoning the capital are not definitely known. In some quarters it was said that he was not desirous of being cooped up in the capital by General Obregon's troops, who has assumed a formidable strength, but other reports had it that Villa was planning a new republic with its seat of government in the north.

AUSTRIA URGED TO SEIZE GRAIN

Great Catastrophe Threatens Unless Confiscation Is Adopted Promptly by Government.

Venice, via London, Jan. 29, 9:25 a. m.—Dispatches from Vienna state that the city council and the press are demanding that the Austrian government immediately follow the example of Germany and confiscate all stocks of grain, flour and meal. Practically no grain is being offered on the markets in Vienna, Budapest or Prague. The press, the dispatches state, declared that a great catastrophe threatens unless confiscation is adopted and it denounces the selfish attitude of certain Hungarian agriculturalists, who, it is claimed are hiding thousands of tons of grain and flour.

Responding to the appeals of land owners, the Austrian government has consented to the employment of prisoners of war in field work, thus replacing peasants who have gone to the front. The prisoners will be sent out in detachments of ten to a hundred men and consequently will be available only on the larger estates.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SHIP AT GENOA.

Genoa, Italy, Jan. 29.—The American government ship Jason arrived here today. She is loaded with exhibits for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, which she gathered at French Mediterranean ports. She will leave here tomorrow.